

equivalent of any recognized name of a Polypore in either system.

Two such lists are given: first, Murrill's names, arranged alphabetically, with the Saccardo synonyms alongside; second, Saccardo's, also arranged alphabetically, with Murrill's names compared in an opposite column.

Mycologists will find these lists both convenient as well as necessary to the clear understanding of the many recent changes in the nomenclature of the Polypores. It may be of interest to note that the Murrill list shows 71 genera; while the corresponding species in Saccardo are arranged in only 20 genera.

E. W. OLIVE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

MARCH 12, 1918

The meeting was held at the American Museum of Natural History at 8:15 P.M. President Richards presided. There were thirty-three persons present.

The regular order of business was dispensed with.

The announced scientific program consisted of a lecture on "Ferns" by Dr. Ralph C. Benedict. The lecture was illustrated by many colored lantern slides.

Adjournment followed.

B. O. DODGE,
Secretary

MARCH 27, 1918

The meeting was held in the lecture room of the Department of Botany, Columbia University. President Richards called the meeting to order at 3:30 P.M. There were thirty-five persons present.

The minutes of the meetings held February 27 and March 12 were approved.

The following persons were nominated for membership: Miss Maude Lovering, 430 West 118th Street; Miss Rosa Oster-tag, 174 Bond Street, Brooklyn; Dr. Paul Weatherwax, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana; and Mr. Eugene Brennan, 2003 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The resignation of Mrs. Wanda Kirkbride Farr was read and accepted. The election of Miss Maude Lovering, Miss Rosa Ostertag, Dr. Paul Weatherwax and Mr. Eugene Brennan followed.

The President appointed J. F. Adams and B. O. Dodge to serve on the committee on Crop Protection of which Dr. E. W. Olive is chairman.

The announced scientific program consisted of a lecture on "A Botanical Excursion in Colombia" by Professor H. H. Rusby. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides. The following abstract was furnished by the speaker.

"Dr. Rusby carried his audience up the valley of the Magdalena River to the head of steamboat navigation, describing the broad savannah lands which stretch away to the mountains on either side, in the lower valley, and the gradual entrance into the hill country, and then into the mountainous region higher up. The savannahs are covered with luxuriant pasture grasses and support an important grazing industry. In the moist places are seen colonies of pampas grass, twenty feet or more in height and highly ornamental. Colonies of trees and shrubs, largely Mimosaceae, and frequently Palmae, dot the plains and fringe the banks of the river. Many herbaceous and shrubby flowering vines support themselves upon these shrubs and trees. Above, the savannahs gradually give place to forests, which at length become very heavy. Close to the water occurs a growth of Cecropias of several species. Back of these are Ceibas, some of them of great size. Still farther back is a highly diversified forest growth growing richer as the mountain regions are encountered. At the head of steamboat navigation, travel by mule is substituted, the route passing through a great variety of soil, climatic and altitudinal conditions. Arid plains are of great extent and upon one of them occurs a large petrified forest, very similar to those of Arizona. Climbing the mountain slope, the traveller passes through all climatic belts to the limit of forest growth, but in this locality does not encounter glacier conditions. At one point the forest growth appears quite temperate in character, comprising oaks, walnuts, Ericaceae and Vacciniaceae, blackberries, raspberries and strawberries.

"Many of the subjects were illustrated by lantern slides from original photographs, some of the latter also being taken from negatives loaned by the American Museum of Natural History.

"The forthcoming volume of the *Memoirs* of the Club will contain an extended account of the floral features of the region traversed."

Adjournment followed.

B. O. DODGE,
Secretary

NEWS ITEMS

In the death of C. K. Dodge, of Port Huron, Michigan, systematic botany in this country has suffered a decided loss. Mr. Dodge was one of the older school of botanists who believed in making extensive collections of plants, and in giving an intensive study to the flora of different regions. He is known to many of the specialists in various groups because of his large collections, which he was always ready to lend to those who were making a study of any important family or genus.

Charles Keene Dodge was born April 26, 1844, on a farm five miles north of the city of Jackson, Michigan. He attended country and city school, and in 1865 went to Ann Arbor, where he attended the Union School for one year, entering the University of Michigan in the fall of 1866. He pursued a classical course and graduated in 1870. He taught school in Rockland, Michigan, and Hancock, Michigan, each two years, and then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He settled in Port Huron in that year and practiced law until 1893, when he was appointed Deputy U. S. Customs Inspector, a position which he held until his death.

His greatest interest in botany dated back to shortly after the completion of his university course, although he was interested in plants even as a boy. One of the reasons that he gave up the practice of law and accepted the Customs Office position was that it would give him more time for the study of his beloved collections, so that we find that his botanical publications mostly fall in the last twenty-five years of his life.